"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Ye.S.

Regional agricultural administrations should be provided with reliable communication services. Vest. sviazi 22 no.7:1-3 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Zamestitel' ministra svyazi RSFSR.
(Agricultural administration) (Telecommunication)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

BARK, S.Ye.; KUVSHINNIKOV, V.M.; MARTYNOVSKIY, D.M.; MEDVEDEV, Ye.V.; SKVORTSOVA, M.I.; USTINOV, V.A.

Multijet burners with individual mixers and a gas colled crater. Gaz. prom. 4 no.2:17-23 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Gas burners)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yefim Vasil'yevich, kand.filosof.nauk, polkovnik; MILOVIDOV, Arseniy Stepanovich, kand.filosof.nauk, podpolkovnik; SLEDNEV, I.P., polkovnik, red.; KRASAVINA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Role of the masses in present-day wars] Rol' narodnykh mass v sovremennykh voinakh. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 196(. 83 p. (MIRA 13:10)

(War)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

34015
S/025/62/000/003/001/001
D298/D303

9.2574 (1055, 1158, 1163)

AUTHOR: Medvedev, Yul.

TITLE: 15,000,000 lumens of electric sunlight

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', no. 3, 1962, 24-32

TEXT: The article describes the novel features of the three-stage 300-kw ballastless "Sirius" lamp exhibited in the "Machine Construction" pavilion of the Exhibition of the achievements of the National Economy in Moscow. I.S. Marshak, scientific director of a laboratory at the Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod (Moscow Electric Lamps Plant) determined the resistance inside the tube needed for a quasi-stationary saturated discharge to ensure in a pulse lamp. In this case the current will be a limiting, and therefore constant, current -- the prerequisite for a gas-discharge lamp without ballast. After research to turn the light pulses into continuous glow the plant's laboratory designed a 20-kw gas-discharge lamp without ballast in 1959. This was followed by the 300-kw "Sirius" lamp, designed under Marshak's direction by a team consisting of: Engineer V.I. Vasil'yev, Chief Designer; N.V. Rogatin, a quartz arc technologist; A.L.

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15,000,000 lumens of ...

4

Vasserman, who directed work on the unique starter. Each 100-kw section of the lamp emits 5,000,000 lumens. The special starter for the lamp consists of a high-voltage, step-up pulse transfer giving 2,000 pulses a second at 20,000 v. A time relay cuts the transformer after one second, when the lamp begins to work directly from the grid. The temperature at the center of the plasma channel reaches 8,000°C. The "Sirius" produces the brightest artificial light in the world and also approximates most closely to the color spectrum of natural sunlight. It is also the most economical converter of electricity into light; its light output varies directly with the temperature of the emitting body. "Sirius" has an efficiency of 50 lumens/watt. The tubes of the "Sirius" lamp have water jackets for cooling. There are 7 figures.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, YU. [Medvedev, Yu.] (Alma-Ata)

The flame system. Nauka i tekh mladezh 16 no.10:8-11 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

ABDULIN, A.; ALEKSEYEV, I.; BANTLE, O.; BOBROV, L.; BOZHANOV, B.; BOYKO, V.; BONDAREV, K.; BORZOV, V.; VERKHOVSKIY, N.; GUBAREV, V.; GUSHCHEV, S.; DEBABOV, V.; DIKS, R.; DMITRIYEV, A.; ZHIGAREV, A.; ZEL'DOVICH, Ya.; ZUBKOV, B.; IRININ, A.; IORDANSKIY, A.; KITAYGORODSKIY, P.; KLYUYEV, Ye.; KLYACHKO, V.; KOVALEVSKIY, V.; KNORRE, Ye.; KONSTANTINOVSKIY, M.; LADIN, V.; LITVIN-SEDOY, M.; MALEVANCHIK, B.; MANICHEV, G.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.; MEL'NIKOV, I.; MUSLIN, Ye.; NATARIUS Ya.; NEYFAKH, A.; NIKOLAYEV, G.; NOVOMEYSKIY, A.; OL'SHANSKIY, N.; OS'MIN, S.; PODOL'NYY, R.; RAKHMANOV, N.; REPIN. L.; RESHETOV, Yu.; RYBCHINSKIY, Yu.; SVOREN', R.; SIFOROV, V.; SOKOL'SKIY, A.; SPITSYN, V.; TEREKHOV, V.; TEPLOV, L.; KHAR'KOVSKIY, A.; CHERNYAYEV, I.; SHAROL', L.; SHIBANOV, A.; SHIBNEV, V.; SHUYKIN, N.; SHCHUKIN, O.; EL'SHANSKIY, I.; YUR'YEV, A.; IVANOV, N.; LIVANOV, A.; FEDCHENKO, V.; DANIN, D., red.

[Eureka] Evrika. Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1964. 278 p. (MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

VASIL'YEV, G.A.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.A.; PROZOROVSKIY, V.B.; MELYUKHINA, L.V.

Effect of acclimatization to hypoxia on the growth and radiosensitivity of rat lymphosarcoma. Med. rad. 10 no.2:35-40 F '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kurs farmakologii (zav. V.B. Prozorovskiy) pri kafedre patofiziologii i farmakologii (zav. - prof. S.P. Senderikhin) Petrozavodskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

KANYUGA, A.P.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.A.

Simplified integral method for processing the bottom pressure build-up curves. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.24:113-117 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yu.A.; VASIL'YEV, G.A.; BELYAYEV, V.A.

Increase in oxygen requirement during irradiation of a nonspecific reaction realized through the adrenal cortex. Radiobiologiia 5 no.1:149-150 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

BREVDO, G.V.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.A.

Pathogenesis and the pathogenetic method of preventing and treating inflammatory infiltrates forming at the site of intramuscular injections of an aminazine solution. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.2:216-218 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. S.S. Mnukhin) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo instituta, 3-ya Leningradskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni Skvortsova-Stepanova (glavnyy vrach N.D. Bulkin).
(CHLORPROMAZINE--TOXICOLOGY)
(INJECTIONS, INTRAMUSCULAR) (INFLAMMATION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yu.A., kand.med.nauk; MEDVEDEVA, T.Ye.

Congenital fibroelastosis of the heart. Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:52-54 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - dotsent A.V.Sosunov), kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. S.G.Yur'yevskiy) Chitinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Chitinskiy gorodskoy rodil'nyy dom (glavnyy vrach - L.Ye. Dubovaya).
(HEART--DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yuliy Emmanuilovich; CHARNYY, A.Kh., nauchn. red.; KUPRIYANOV, V.A., nauchn. red.; SOKOLOV, O.I., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ya., tekhn. red.

[The path of metallurgy] Puti metallurgii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1963. 46 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IV Seriia: Tekhnika, no.17) (MIRA 16:10)
(Metallurgy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

ZUBKOV, Boris Vasil'yevich; MEDVEDEV, Yuliy Emmanuilovich; MUSLIN, Yevgeniy Salimovich; CHERNIKOVA, M.S., red.; KLAPTSOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[A hundred inventions] Sto izobretenii. Moskva, Sovetskaia Rossiia, 1963. 295 p. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yu. A., Candidate of Med Sci (diss) -- "Leucocyte infiltration of the mucosa of the gastrointestinal tract in fasting and digestion (Histo-physiological investigation on cats)". Leningrad, 1958. 21 pp (Leningrad Pediatric Med Inst), 250 copies (KL, No 20, 1959, 116)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

VOLKOVA, M.A.; BELYAKOV, V.A.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.A.

Distribution of depth doses from the telegamma apparatus with Cs^{137}. Med.rad. no.5:82-86 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A. Gertsena.
(CESIUM--ISOTOPES) (GAMMA RAYS--THERAPEUTIC USE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yu.A. (Khabarovsk); P'YANKOV, V. (Khabarovsk); KOROTAYEVA, S. (Khabarovsk)

Observation of partial lunar eclipse of March 2, 1961.
Astron.tsir. no.220:8-9 Ap '61. (MIR 14:4)
(Eclipses, Lunar--1961)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040313 S/0057/64/034/006/1083/1085

AUTHOR: Medvedev, Yu. A.

TITLE: Radio wave scattering in the air by a point source or radiation with a long mean free path

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 34, no. 6, 1964, 1083-1085

TOPIC TAGS: radiowave scattering, ionosphere, ionospheric scattering, solar corona, ionization, gamma radiation, radiation point source, capture scattering

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the ionization of air by a point source of gamma radiation and the subsequent scattering of radio waves by the steadily increasing ionization region. This region acts as a "collector" and deflects the radio waves toward its center along a spiral trajectory. The equation of trajectory and the probability of radio wave capture are derived. The intensity of scattered radiation can be determined as the integral along the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040313

corresponding trajectory, with respect to the refractive index. "The author thanks B. M. Stepanov for his interest in and evaluation of this work". Orig. art. has: 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Jul63 DATE ACQ: 19Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, NP NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

L 16909-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/FCC/EWA(d)/EEC-4/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pae-2 SSD(a)/SSD/AFWL/ESD(t) GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5001234 S/0033/64/041/006/1118/1127

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V. V.; Medvedev, Yu. A.

TITLE: The magnetic effect and shock wave of a meteor

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 41, no. 6, 1964, 1118-1127

TOPIC TAGS: upper atmosphere, electromotive force generating mechanism, isothermal discontinuity, wave width, meteor trail

ABSTRACT: The shock wave of a meteor is studied on the basis of its Mach number and aerodynamics. The state of the gas is determined by the velocity of the shock wave and the thermodynamic states on both sides of the front. The isothermal jump on both sides of the front is determined while taking the conservation of impulse and the viscosity into account. The ionization density per unit length of the path depends on the size of the body and the concentration of molecules in the medium. The medium in the path of the isothermal jump is totally ionized. Two ambipolar electromotive forces are found in the isothermal jump, one in the jump and the other at the ionization front. The magnetic field of the meteor trail is determined by the electric current within the trail. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 15 formulas.

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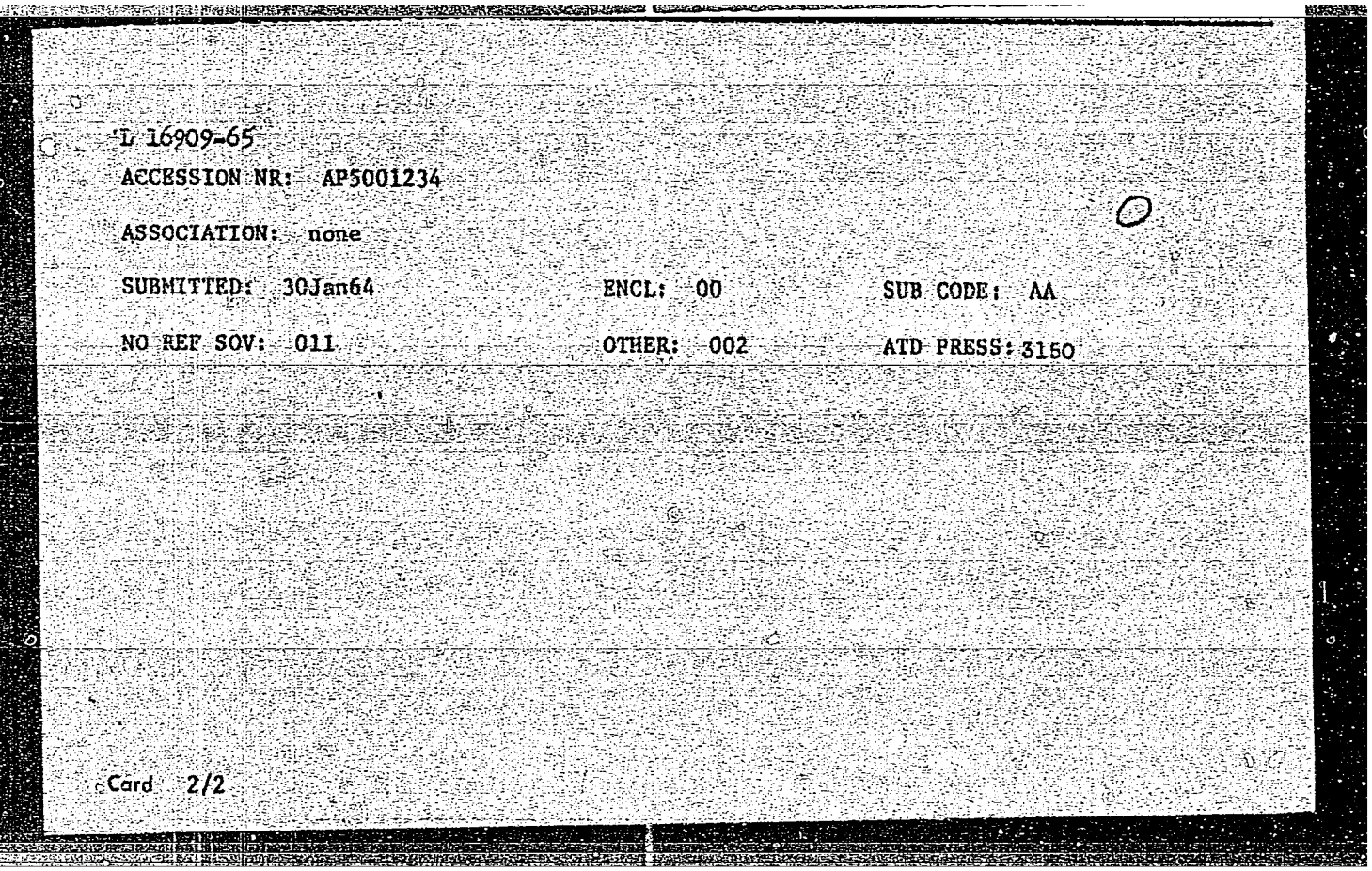

L 16909-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001234

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 3150

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

L 22987-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002317 S/0141/64/007/005/0865/0871

AUTHOR: Medvedev, Yu. A.; Protsenko, K. D.; Stepanov, B. M.

TITLE: Probability distribution of the time position of the signal threshold point at a detector output in the presence of noise

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 7, no. 5, 1964, 865-871

TOPIC TAGS: probability distribution, threshold signal, detector output, signal to noise ratio

ABSTRACT: A system is considered, consisting of a zero-lag detector and a narrow-band filter with a spectral characteristic that is symmetrical about the center frequency. The sinusoidal input signal is modulated by a slowly-varying smooth function. The authors analyze the output produced by this signal in conjunction with Gaussian noise at the input. Non-stationary processes in the detector itself are neglected. The fluctuations are assumed to be small, and the distribution function is investigated to estimate the mean square deviation of the time position of the threshold point at the detector output, defined as the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

L 22987-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002317

time when the envelope of the voltage passes through a fixed level. This problem is similar to one considered earlier by V. I. Tikhonov (Vestnik MGU v. 5, 31, 1956) as applied to an electronic relay. It is shown that the probability of a given value of the time constant is decreasing with increasing signal/noise ratio. "The authors thank Yu. S. Sayasov for useful remarks." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 19 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 21Oct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

L 1864-66 EWT(1)/EEC/EWA(d) GW

ACC NR: AP5010271 UR/0203/65/005/002/0284/0288

AUTHOR: Ivanova, V. V.; Medvedev, Yu. A.

TITLE: Electrical effects of a large meteorite

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 284-288

TOPIC TAGS: meteorite, shock wave, astrophysics, lower atmosphere, atmospheric physics, electric effect, atmospheric electricity

ABSTRACT: Some of the electrical effects associated with the passage of a meteorite through the lower atmosphere (eqs., polarization of the air region in the terrestrial electric field traversed by the ionized body, the form of the shock wave generated by the meteorite, the length of the high-temperature trail, and the electrical conductivity of the air) are examined. It is found that the gas entering into a shock wave having a less than critical radius assumes a conductivity great enough to supplant the electric field. The form of the shock wave of the meteoric body is determined by the formula $z = AR^2$, where $A \simeq 0.98/d$, d is the size of the body, z and R are the cylindrical coordinates with axis z directed along the axis of the trail, and with an origin connected with the meteoric body. The values characterizing the gas in the coordinate system do not depend on time, and the formulas for convective heat transfer coincide with the condition that the temperature is constant along the current lines. It is found that in the case where $z < z_{crit}$ the polarized region is delimited by the front of the shock wave, while in the case where $z > z_{crit}$ it is delineated by the current lines flowing from the frontal line determined by

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

L 1864-66

ACC NR: AP5010271 0

the equations R = R sub crit and z = z sub crit. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 15 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, AA

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

ACC NR: AR6020759 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/003/0029/0029

AUTHOR: Karetnikov, V. G.; Medvedev, Yu. A.

TITLE: Electrophotometric observation of DY Pegasi

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 3.51.248

REF SOURCE: Peremennyye zvezdy, v. 15, no. 3, 1964, 268-277

TOPIC TAGS: variable star, photometric analysis, telescope, optic brightness

ABSTRACT: The photoelectric observations of DY Pegasi were conducted from July to October 1963, using the 8-inch refracting telescope of the Odessa Observatory. Two hundred and fifteen brightness evaluations were made. The comparison stars were BD+16°4278 and BD+16°4876. Ten maxima were determined, and a correlation was discovered between the width of the maxima and the brightness of variable stars at the maxima. Variations of the parameters of the brightness curve (the altitude of the maximum, the depth of the minimum, the M-m, and the shape of the brightness curve) which underwent appreciable changes, were studied. Brightness graphs corrected for the atmospheric absorption are given. The change of brightness at the maximum was greater than at the minimum. The value of the secondary period was refined to P = $0^d.255413$. Bibliography of 5 titles. N. Perova. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 03

Card 1/1 UDC: 523.841.3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

ACC NR: AR6020759 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/003/0029/0029

AUTHOR: Karetnikov, V. G.; Medvedev, Yu. A.

TITLE: Electrophotometric observation of DY Pegasi

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 3.51.248

REF SOURCE: Peremennyye zvezdy, v. 15, no. 3, 1964, 268-277

TOPIC TAGS: variable star, photometric analysis, telescope, optic brightness

ABSTRACT: The photoelectric observations of DY Pegasi were conducted from July to October 1963, using the 8-inch refracting telescope of the Odessa Observatory. Two hundred and fifteen brightness evaluations were made. The comparison stars were BD+16°4878 and BD+16°4876. Ten maxima were determined, and a correlation was discovered between the width of the maxima and the brightness of variable stars at the maxima. Variations of the parameters of the brightness curve (the altitude of the maximum, the depth of the minimum, the M-m, and the shape of the brightness curve) which underwent appreciable changes, were studied. Brightness graphs corrected for the atmospheric absorption are given. The change of brightness at the maximum was greater than at the minimum. The value of the secondary period was refined to P = 0d.255413. Bibliography of 5 titles. N. Perova. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 03

Card 1/1 UDC: 523.841.3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

L 44314-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6029426 SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/66/006/004/0618/0619

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, G. A.; Medvedev, Yu. A.

ORG: State Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians im. S. M. Kirov, Leningrad (Gosudarstvennyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey)

TITLE: The role of the adrenal cortex in increasing resistance of x-ray irradiated white mice to acute hypoxia

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1966, 618-619

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, x ray radiation biologic effect, adrenal gland, radiation tolerance, mouse

ABSTRACT: The effect of x-ray irradiation on resistance to acute (anoxic, anemic, and histotoxic) hypoxia was studied in experiments on white mice irradiated with doses of 50, 100, 200, 500, 700, and 1000 r and observed 3 hr, and 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10 days after irradiation. The content and distribution of sudanophilic and anisotropic lipids in the adrenal cortex, and the weight coefficient and size of the adrenals of 50 irradiated mice were determined. Results on the survival of irradiated animals are presented in Table 1. Resistance to acute anoxic hypoxia was increased by doses from 200 to 700 r; the increase was observed by the third hr after 700-r irradiation and lasted 50 days. Resistance to CO and potassium cyanide was also significantly increased by the 700-r dose. Smaller (50- and 100-r) and larger (1000-r) doses gave

Card 1/3 UDC: 612.014.48

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

L 44314-66

ACC NR: AP6029426

Table 1. The effect of x-ray irradiation on survival of white mice in conditions of general hypoxia.

Experimental conditions	Experimental Group		Control Group	
	Survived	Died	Survived	Died
Pressure chamber exposures for 10--12 min at an ambient pressure of 120 cm Hg, beginning 3 hr after 700-r irradiation (29)	17 26	12	8	21
The same after 1 day (47)	26	16	13	29
2 days (40)	14	26	8	32
5 days (25)	14	11	10	15
6 days (25)	9	16	11	14
10 days (24)	4	20	8	16
Pressure chamber exposures 1 day after 50-r irradiation (15)	5	10	6	9
100 r (20)	8	12	10	10
200 r (20)	11	9	7	13
500 r (25)	14	11	8	17
1000 r (15)	4	11	5	10
Exposure to CO (8 mg/l for 40 min 1 day after 700-r irradiation (20)	15	5	9	11
Potassium cyanide injection (5 mg (5 mg/kg subcutaneously), 1 day after 700-r irradiation (14)	9	5	4	10

Note: Number of animals, in parentheses, was the same for experimental and control groups.

Table 1. The effect of x-ray irradiation on survival of white mice in conditions of general hypoxia

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

ACC NR: AP6029426

no protection. No changes were noted in the weight coefficient or size of the adrenal cortex in mice examined one day after 100- and 1000-r irradiation. The 700-r dose produced statistically significant hypertrophy of the cortex and an increase in weight coefficient by the third postirradiation hr, with the weight coefficient reaching twice normal value by the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 10th postirradiation days. A slight decrease in sudanophilic and increase in anisotropic lipoids was observed in the external branches of the fascicular cortical zone in animals examined the first day after 100-r irradiation, compared to a sharp drop in anisotropic lipoid content and change in the aggregate lipoid state of the protoplasm of the fascicular cells with the 1000-r dose. The 700-r dose produced a gradual decrease in sudanophilic and anisotropic lipoid content from the third hr to the fourth day after irradiation when it reached zero, and a sharp increase on the 6th and 10th postirradiation days, thus confirming an increase in functional activity of the adrenal cortex for the first four days after 700-r irradiation. It was concluded from a comparison of data that the increased resistance of irradiated mice to different types of hypoxia is a nonspecific reaction effected through the adrenal cortex. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [SW]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5073

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, YU. I.

Call Nr: AF 1108825

Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress (Cont.) Moscow, Jun-Jul '56, Trudy '56, V. 1, Sect. Rpts., Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 237 pp.

Zaslavskiy, I. D. (Leningrad). Some Special Features of Constructive Functions of a Real Variable as Compared With Classical Functions. 181-182

Mention is made of Markov, A. A. and Lipshits.

There are 3 references, 2 of which are USSR, and 1 is English.

Zaslavskiy, I. D. (Leningrad). On the Constructive Dedekind Cuts. 183

There are 2 references 1 of which is USSR, and another English.

Medvedev, Yu. I. (Moscow). On the Concept of Mass Problem and its Application in the Theory of Recursive Functions and Mathematical Logic. 183

Mention is made of Kolomogorov, A. N.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

AUTHOR: Medvedev, Yu. I. 108-13-6-5/11

TITLE: The Experimental Investigation of the Extrapolation Method for the Combating of Pulse-Disturbances in Radio Reception (Eksperimental'nyye issledovaniya ekstrapolyatsionnogo metoda bor'by s impul'snymi pomekhami pri radioveshchatel'nom priyeme)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 6, pp 52-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the methods of combating pulse disturbances in radio receiving sets is based upon the breaking of the contact of the low frequency section during the disturbance or noise. The results obtained by an experimental investigation of this method carried out in 1956-57 by the author are described. First, the method of extrapolation is dealt with, and it is shown that the human auditory organ contains a large number of resonators and therefore extrapolates not only simple sound on the occasion of short interruptions, but also complex sounds like music, speech, etc. The basic wiring circuit for this method is then described. In order to be able successfully to eliminate the disturbance or noise, the low-frequency section of the receiving-set is switched off during the disturbance without the constant current-component of voltage

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being disconnected. Besides, a device is provided for the purpose of switching off the receiving-set at the exact moment at which the disturbance begins. For the purpose of determining the extrapolating capacity of the human auditory organs the following investigations were carried out: 1.) The degree of influence exercised by the duration of single interruptions of sound oscillations during the reproduction of music and speech was determined. No disturbance was found to exist in the signal channel on this occasion. Investigations showed that interruptions occurring during the transmission of music and/or speech are noticeable if their duration is $\tau > 5$ msec. 2.) The degree of influence of interruptions exercised by music and speech at different frequencies of the sequence of interruptions was investigated. Investigations showed that if the frequency of the interruption sequence of sound vibrations (music and/or speech) is increased, interruptions can be observed in a case of a shorter duration. The extrapolation method is investigated by using a linear transformer. This was done in the same order as in the case of no linear transformer being used. The following results were obtained: 1.) During the reproduction of music and/or speech single interruptions become noticeable only if the interruption lasts more than 10 msec. 2.) With

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an increase of the frequency of the interruption sequence for the purpose of conserving the quality of reproduction, the duration of the interruption must be reduced to a considerably lesser extent than if there is no transformer. During tests carried out for the purpose of ascertaining the efficacy of the method under real conditions suppressing of disturbances actin upon the input of the receiving set was investigated. As a result of these investigations it was found that in the case of the action of real pulse-disturbances their number does not exceed 20 to 40 per second, that the quality of the reproduction of music and/or speech is good, and that the noises are practically hardly audible. In the case of disturbances acting with a large number of impulses per second the quality of reproduction deteriorates, but the distinctness of music and/or speech remains good. Summary: 1.) Natural extrapolation accompanied by the use of linear transformers of the signal spectra gives better results in the suppression of disturbances than if no transformer is used. 2.) In natural extrapolation accompanied by the use of linear transformers pulse-disturbances are suppressed with greater success than if disturbances

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The Experimental Investigation of the Extrapolation Method for the Combating of Pulse-Disturbances in Radio Reception

108-13-6-5/11

are limited. 3.) In consideration of the relatively complex nature of the wiring circuit, the device described here can be recommended for first-class receiving sets as well as for radio-telephone receivers for professional use.

D.G.Ageyev gave the author valuable advice with respect to his work. There are 7 figures, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1957 (initially) and March 3, 1958 (after revision)

1. Radio reception--Noise 2. Noise (Radio)--Analysis

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A001/A101

6.4800

AUTHOR: Medvedev, Yu.I.

TITLE: Extrapolation properties of a system of parallel working resonators

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no 5, 1961, 359, abstract 5Zh314 ("Tr. Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta", 1960, v 16, no 2, 82 - 96)

TEXT: The author proposes an extrapolation system of parallel working resonance circuits for increasing the efficiency of reception at an extended series of interferences of high "density". The system of circuits will be an extrapolation one only in the case of antiphase connection (coils of circuits with even numbers are connected in antiphase with coils of odd numbers), otherwise the system if functioning as a conventional quadripole. Recommendations are given for designing a practical extrapolation system. /B

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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D201/D304

6.4310

AUTHOR: Medvedev, Yu.I.

TITLE: Extrapolating properties of the system of two resonators operating in parallel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 8, abstract 8 K48 (Tr. Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1960, 16, no. 2, 82-96)

TEXT: The method of interference limiting, consisting of switching off the LF section of the receiver for the time of duration of interference, is well known. In order to increase its effectiveness it is necessary, however, to include an arrangement able to store the information about the signal outside and to reproduce it inside the switching-off period. Such an arrangement may consist of an extrapolating system (S) of two resonators (R) operating in parallel. With the windings of R coils connected in-phase, the resulting phase response of S is a very slowly decreasing function,

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Extrapolating properties...

i.e. the S as whole cannot extrapolate the oscillations at the output. The same conclusion may be reached from direct analysis of forced and free oscillations of the S output. With the anti-phase connections (coils of even number R's connected in opposition with coils of odd number R's), the phase response of S is an oscillating function with high decreasing slopes and intersects the abscissa at points which are multiples of the pass band of a single R. It follows that such a system as a whole has extrapolating properties, much better defined than those of a single R. The same result may be obtained from analysis of free and forced oscillations at the S output. The extrapolation time in this case is inversely proportional to the pass-band of a single R. The above analysis was carried out under the following conditions: 1) The resonant frequencies of consecutive R's pass-band staggered; 2) The attenuation coefficients of all R's are equal; 3) The number of R's in the S is high enough. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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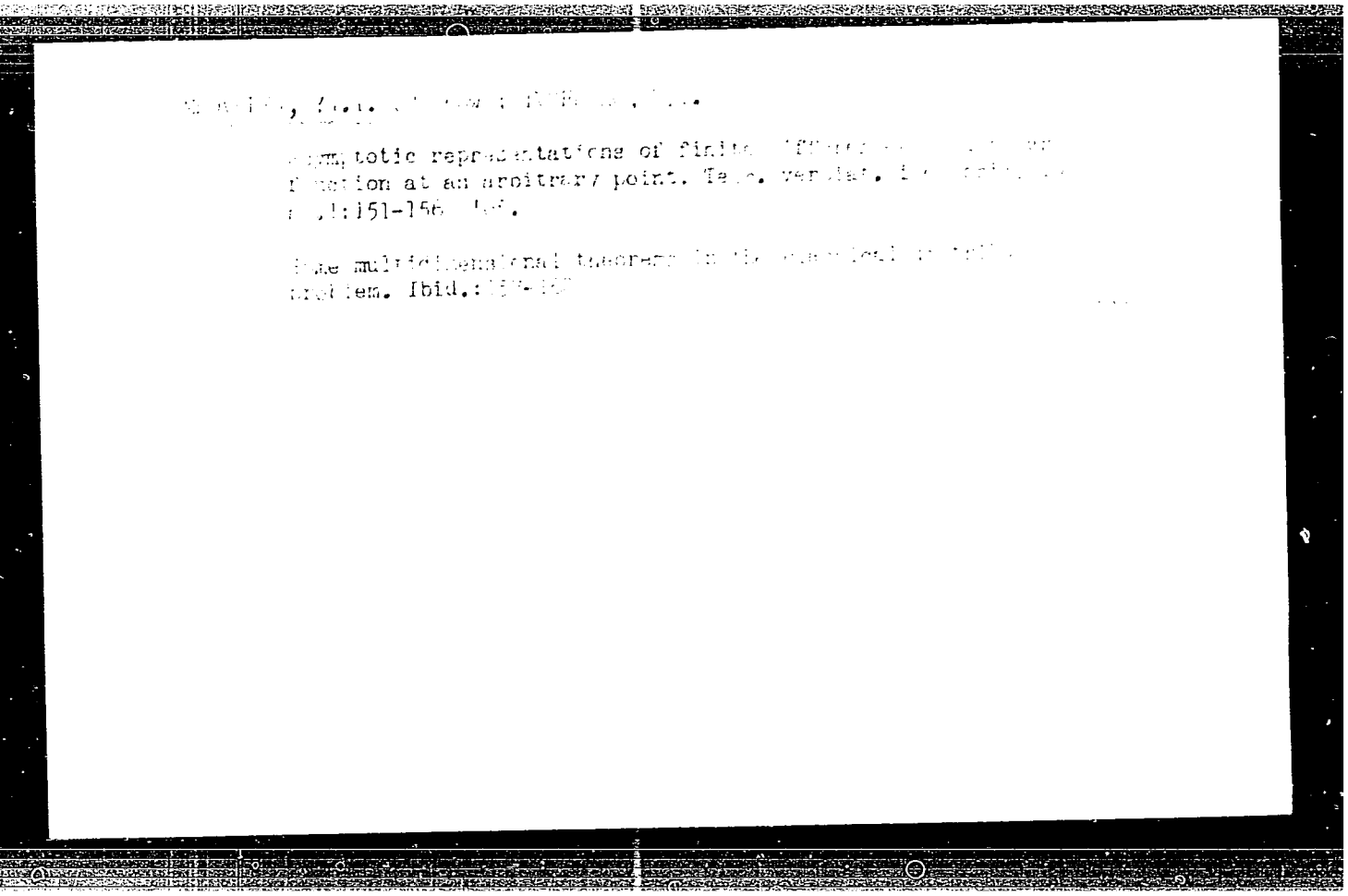

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ZUBKOV, B.; MEDVEDEV, Yul.; MUSLIN, Ye.; KORNEYEV, S.G., red.; POPOV, V.N., tekhn. red.

[The ABC's an efficiency promoter] Azbuka ratsionalizatora. Tambov, Tambovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 348 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Technical education)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

BOBROV, L.; VASILEVSKIY, V.; VLASOV, L.; DRAGUNOV, E.; KAPUSTINSKAYA, K.; KARELIN, V.; LOSHCHILOV, G.; MAKARENYA, A.; MEDVEDEV, Yul.; ROMAN'KOV, Yu.: SENCHENKOVA, T.; SENCHENKOV, A.; TRIFONOV, D.; ANTOYUK, L., red.; LESHCHINSKAYA, G., tekhn. red.

[Journey into the land of the elements] Puteshestvie v stranu elementov. [By] L. Bobrov i dr. Moskva, "Molodaia gvardiia," 1963. 366 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Chemical elements)

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MEDVEDEV, Yul.

Flaming merry-go-round. Znan.-sila 38 no.2:1-3 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Coke ovens)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

SOKOLOV, I.Yu.; AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.; BELEKHOVA, V.N.; BRODSKIY, A.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GLEBOVICH, T.A.; DAIMATOVA, T.V.; KOMAROVA, A.I.; KOMAROVA, Z.V.; KOPYLOVA, M.M.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, M.M.; LIBINA, R.I.; LOGINOVA, L.G.; MARGOLIN, L.S.; MARKOVA, A.I.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.L.; MILLER, A.D.; MULIKOVSKAYA, Ye.P.; NECHAYEVA, A.A.; OZEROVA, N.V.; PALKINA, I.M.; PETROPAVLOVSKAYA, L.A.; POPOVA, T.P.; REZNIKOV, A.A.; SERGEYEV, Ye.A.; SETKINA, O.N.; STEPANOV, P.A.; SUVOROVA, Ye.G. [deceased]; SHERGINA, Yu.P.; PANOVA, A.I., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Methodological handbook on the determination of microcomponents in natural waters during prospecting for ore deposits] Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo po opredeleniiu mikrokomponentov v prirodnykh vodakh pri poiskakh rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1961. 287 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii (for Sokolov, Brodskiy, Glebovich, Ozerova, Kudryavtseva, Loginova, Markova, Medvedev, Belekhova, Palkina,
(Continued on next card)

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SOKOLOV, I.Yu.---(continued) Card 2.
Popova, Petropavlovskaya). 2. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR (for Aydin'yan). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki (for Miller, Sergeyev, Margolin). 4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (for Mulikovskaya, Reznikov). 5. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Komarova, A.).
(Prospecting---Geophysical methods)
(Water, Underground---Analysis)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yu.L.; SOKOLOV, I.Yu., nauchn. red.

[Determination of sodium and potassium ions in natural waters by the method of flame photometry; methodological instructions] Opredelenie ionov natriia i kaliia v prirodnykh vodakh metodom fotometrii plameni; metodicheskie ukazaniia. Moskva, 1962. 16 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yu.M. (st. Barabinsk)

High operating efficiency of the performance of electric locomotives. Zhel.dor.transp. 45 no.2:66-68 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electric locomotives—Performance)

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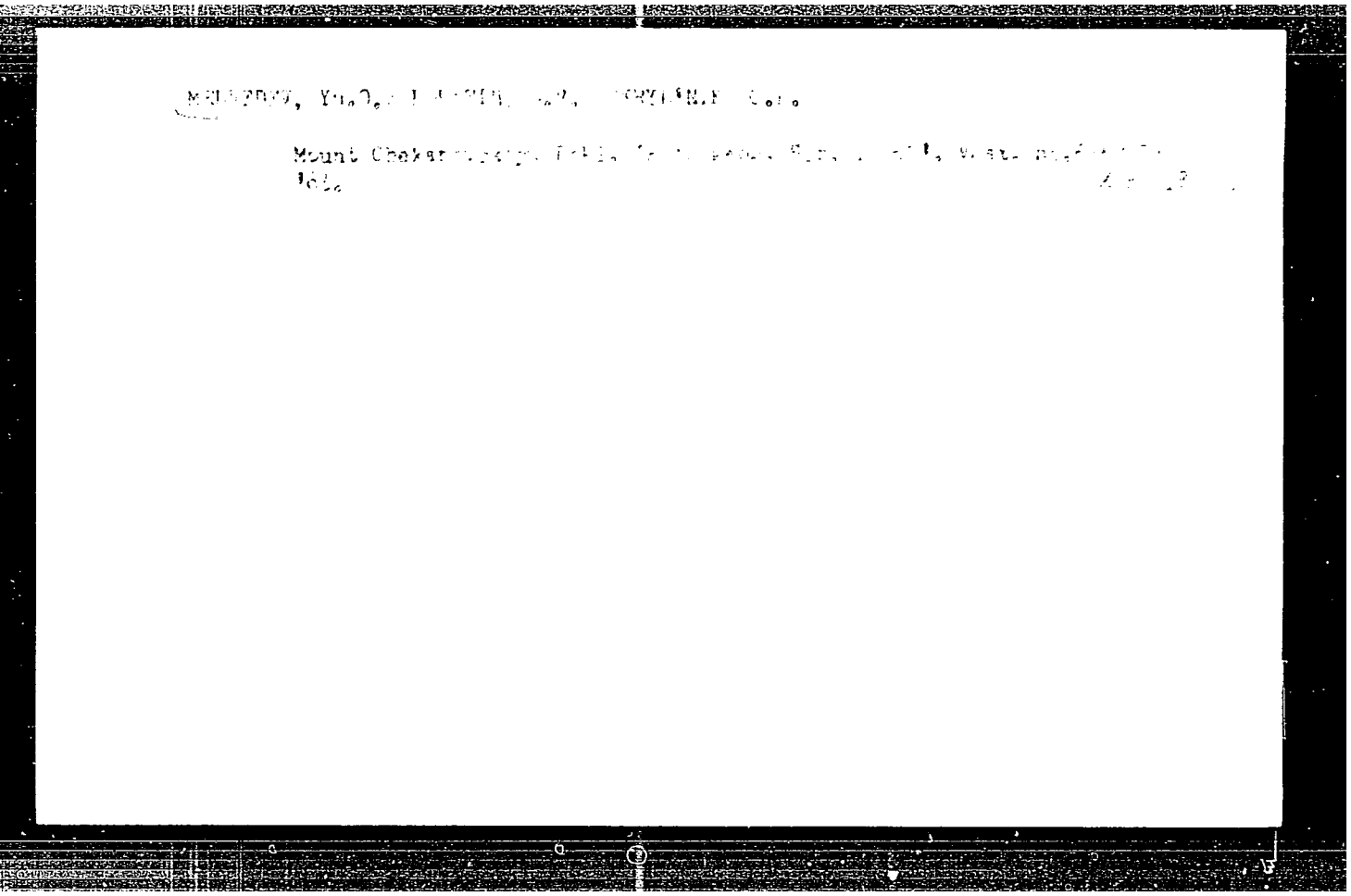

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Vsesoyuznyy sovet nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv

Mezhkristallitnaya korroziya i korrozionnoye rastreskivaniye austenitnykh staley i splavov; sbornik statey (Intercrystalline and Stress Corrosion of Metals) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 358 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: I.A. Levin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: I.I. Lezhnichenko, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V.D. Kl'mind; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metalworking and Instrument Making (Mashgiz): V.V. Rzhavitskiy, Engineer; Editorial Board: I.A. Levin, Candidate of Technical Sciences (Chairman); V.P. Batrakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V.M. Zikiforova, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and A.V. Turkovskaya, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel concerned with problems of corrosion of metals.

COVERAGE: The collection contains discussions of intercrystalline corrosion of stainless steels and stress corrosion of carbon steels, low-alloy and stainless steels, and light-weight and nonferrous alloys. The tendency of steels of various composition and system to corrode under certain conditions is discussed and the nature of corrosion and corrosion cracking is analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. Most of the articles are accompanied by bibliographic references, the majority of which are Soviet.

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II. INTERCRYSTALLINE CORROSION OF STAINLESS STEELS

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Batrakova, Ye. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, L.P. Kastal', Engineer; and Yu. I. Urazlida, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Effect of the Heat Treatment of Some Stainless Steels on Their Tendency Toward Intercrystalline Corrosion 79

Talov, N.P., Engineer. Intercrystalline Sea-Water Corrosion of Austenitic High-Strength Steels 92

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Fedoseyeva, M.A., Engineer, and N.D. Tomashov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor. Determining Intercrystalline Corrosion of Chromium-Nickel Austenitic Steels by Measuring the Internal Friction 152

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A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1961, No. 2, p. 9, # 2B67

AUTHORS: Cheskis, Kh.I., Vol'fson, S.I., Medvedev, Yu.S.

TITLE: The Effect of Extended Heating on the Proneness to Intercrystalline Corrosion of 1Х 18Н 9Т (1Kh18N9T) Steel

PERIODICAL: V sb. "Mezhkristallitn. korroziya i korroziya metallov v napryazh. sostoyanii", Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960, pp. 27 - 44

TEXT: It is shown that the A-2 test method is completely unsuitable for evaluating the proneness to intercrystalline corrosion of steels, intended for operations at elevated temperatures (550 - 650°C). Impoverishment in Ti and a rise of the quenching temperature from 1,050 to 1,200°C entails increased proneness of 1Kh18N9T steel to intercrystalline corrosion. The introduction of Ti into 18- 8 steel does not protect preliminary quenched steel against intercrystalline corrosion after heating at 550-650°C. This is obtained by stabilizing annealing of preliminary quenched 1Kh18N9T steel with a Ti-C ratio as high as 6.2 and more, for 3 hours at 850-870°C. There are 4 references. Yu.S.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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E111/E435

18 1130

AUTHORS: Gulyayev, A.P., Doctor of Technical Sciences
Medvedev, Yu.S., Engineer

TITLE: Stainless chromium-manganese-nickel-nitrogen stainless steels with titanium, niobium and molybdenum

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov no.2, 1962, 21-28

TEXT: The properties of chromium-manganese-nickel steels with various carbon, nitrogen, manganese, nickel, titanium, niobium and molybdenum contents were studied. It was considered that the addition of these elements would reduce the susceptibility of the steel to intergranular corrosion. The range of compositions (%) of the steels studied was: 0.03 to 0.963 C; 0.10 to 0.42 N 16.15 to 18.67 Cr; 4.06 to 6.67 Ni; 6.3 to 10.9 Mn; 0 to 2.0 Mo three heats also contained 0.56% T and 1.92 to 3.0% Mo but no niobium. The steels were melted in 40 kg induction furnaces from pure materials, nitrogen being introduced as 1% N ferrochromium and 4.8% N manganese. Heats were poured into square ingots being separately alloyed with the other elements. Specimens were made

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E111/E435

Stainless chromium-manganese

from 4 mm thick sheets prepared by rolling at a starting temperature of 1150 - 1180°C and water quenching from 1050°C All the steels studied belong to the austenitic or austeniti ferritic class of stainless steels. The amount of delta ferri was determined by means of metallographic and magneti measurements. It was found only in steels with over 0 % (with 0.25 and 0.41% N respectively). The effect of plas deformation to give 5, 10 15 and 20% residual deformation rest steels was studied and compared with the effect on two compositions of type 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T) steels In the deformation martensite was produced but not in the chromium manganese nickel steels whatever their nitrogen carbon and titanium contents. The influence of prolonged heatin 500 550 600, 650, 700°C up to 4000 hours) on the struc toughness of the steels was studied on hardened non stand 40 x 5 x 3 mm specimens with a notch 1.5 mm deep and 0.25 mm of curvature. At all holding temperatures above 450 C the toughness of Cr Mn Ni-N steels fell the fall being the gre higher the temperature. The fall is due to precipitati

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Stainless chromium-manganese- . .

carbides or carbonitrides at grain boundaries It is known that austenitic nitrogen-containing chromium-manganese-nickel steel becomes liable to intergranular corrosion after holding at 425 to 815°C, the most widely-held explanation is that this is due to precipitation of chromium carbides and nitrides. There is little published information on the effect of niobium content while that on the effect of niobium is contradictory. The authors have studied the effect of carbon, nitrogen, nickel, manganese, niobium, titanium and molybdenum, and also of stabilizing annealing on the liability of the Cr-Mn-Ni-N steels to intergranular corrosion at 450 to 750°C and holding times up to 1000 - 4000 hours. The standard AM TOCT6032-58 (AM GOST 6032-58) method was used. Boiling time was 48 hours, intergranular corrosion being determined from the appearance of cracks on bending the specimens. It was found that the steels (which are of the X17H4AG8 (Kh17N4AG8) type) become liable to intergranular corrosion when heated to 450 - 800°C and are thus unsuitable for service in this range. All austenite-forming elements (carbon, nitrogen, nickel and manganese) increase this tendency. Niobium and titanium

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Stainless chromium-manganese

increase resistance to intercrystalline corrosion but stabilization of the steels of the type tested by adding these elements is not sufficiently effective since, to prevent formation of delta ferrit- the addition of those elements must be accompanied by an increase in the content of the austenite-forming elements (which have the opposite effect). Alloying with molybdenum, which raises the temperature range in which intergranular corrosion develops, is a promising approach for the test steels which can then be used up to 550 - 600°C. There are 5 figures and 1 table

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GULYAYEV, A.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.S., inzh.

Structure and stability of austenite in chromium-manganese-nickel steels with nitrogen. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.1:35-39 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Chromium-manganese steel--Testing)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yu.S.

Steels with a low nickel content for equipment in petroleum refineries. Mash. i neft. obor. no.4:23-27 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yu.S.; TOMILINA, T.D.

Testing the stability of stainless steel austenite with a device with pondermotive action. Zav.lab. 30 no.3:314 '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut neftyanogo mashinostroyeniya.

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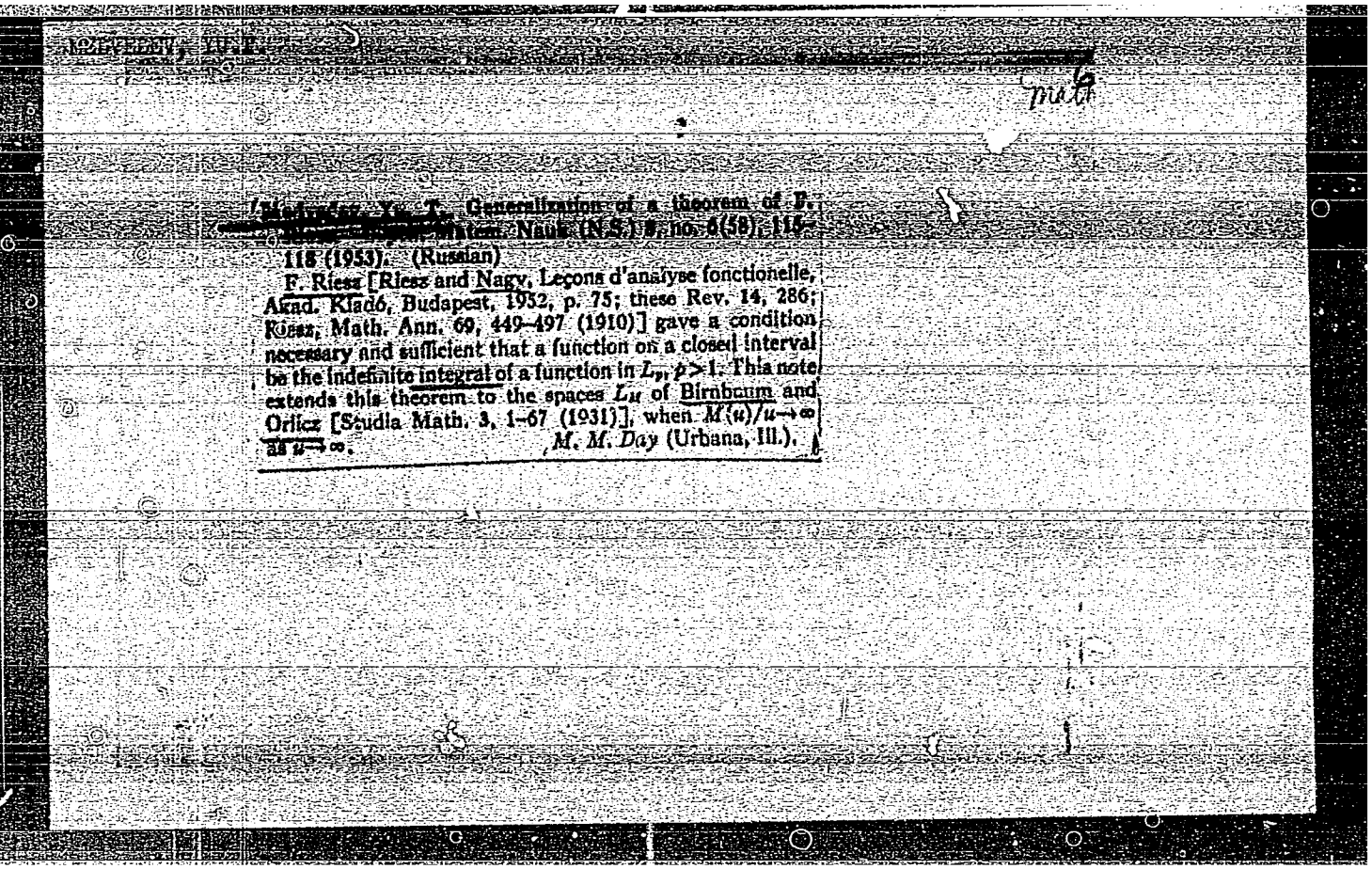

Math

[illegible], Yu. T. Generalization of a theorem of F. Riesz. Uspehi Matem. Nauk (N.S.) 8, no. 5(58), 115–118 (1953). (Russian)

F. Riesz [Riesz and Nagy, Leçons d'analyse fonctionelle, Akad. Kiadó, Budapest, 1952, p. 75; these Rev. 14, 286; Riesz, Math. Ann. 69, 449–497 (1910)] gave a condition necessary and sufficient that a function on a closed interval be the indefinite integral of a function in L_p, $p>1$. This note extends this theorem to the spaces L_M of Birnbaum and Orlicz [Studia Math. 3, 1–67 (1931)], when $M(u)/u \to \infty$ as $u \to \infty$.

M. M. Day (Urbana, Ill.).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yu.T.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 14 No. 11
Dec. 1953
Analysis

(Medvedev, Yu. T. Two criteria of compactness of families of functions. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 90, 337–340 (1953). (Russian)

Theorem 1. Suppose X and Y are non-empty sets, M is a totally bounded metric space, and ϕ maps $X \times Y$ into M. Let $F = \{f_y : y \in Y\}$ and $G = \{g_x : x \in X\}$, where $f_y = \phi(x, y) | x \in X$ and $g_x = \phi(x, y) | y \in Y$. Then (with the usual metrization) F is totally bounded if and only if G is totally bounded. By suitable specialization this yields the classical theorem of Arzelà.

Theorem 2. Suppose X is a measurable subset of Euclidean space, with $mX < \infty$, and F is a set of measurable real functions on X. Then F is (relatively) compact with respect to convergence in measure if and only if for each $\epsilon > 0$ there is a transformation $f_\epsilon | f \in F$ of F into the space CX of bounded continuous real functions on X such that $\{f_\epsilon : f \in F\}$ is relatively compact and $m\{x : fx \neq f_\epsilon x\} < \epsilon$ for each $f \in F$.

V. L. Klee (Seattle, Wash.).

Voronezh State U.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yu. T.

MEDVEDEV, Yu. T. - "The degree of difficulty of mass problems". Moscow, 1955 Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State U iveni M. V. Lomonosov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Soiences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yu. T.

USSR/ Mathematics - A and B sets

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 5/59

Authors : Medvedev, Yu. T.

Title : About non-isomorphous recursively - countable sets

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/2, 211 - 214, May 11, 1955

Abstract : A series of theorems is presented for the purpose of answering the question, raised by academician A. N. Kolmogorov, how rich could a class of paired nonisomorphous A-sets be if neither one of them is a set B(isomorphous set). Three references: 1 Germ. and 2 USA (1938-1944).

Institution : .....

Presented by : Academician A. N. Kolmogorov, January 13, 1955

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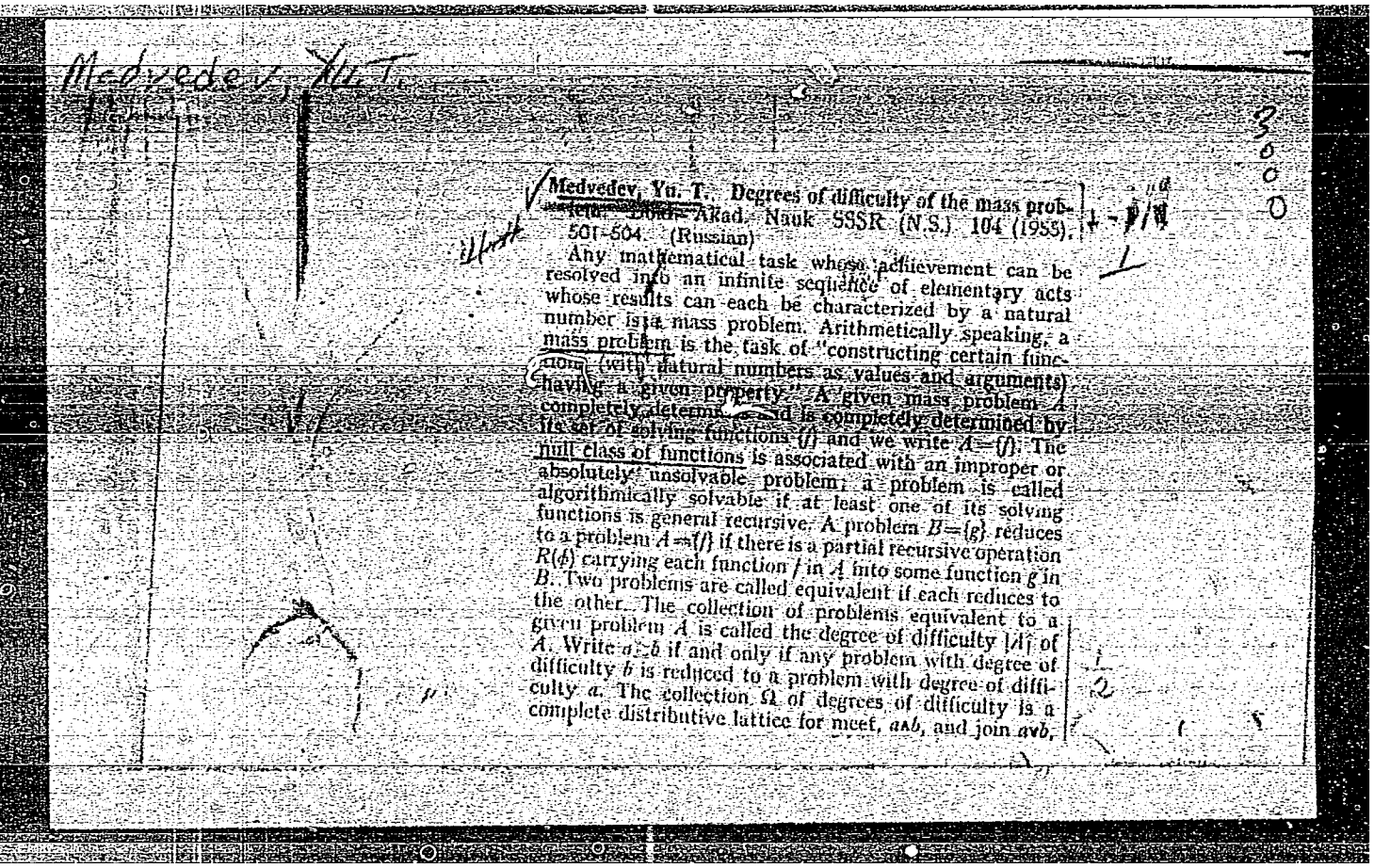

Medvedev, Yu. T.

Medvedev, Yu. T. Degrees of difficulty of the mass problems. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 104 (1955), 501–504. (Russian)

Any mathematical task whose achievement can be resolved into an infinite sequence of elementary acts whose results can each be characterized by a natural number is a mass problem. Arithmetically speaking, a mass problem is the task of "constructing certain functions (with natural numbers as values and arguments) having a given property." A given mass problem A completely determines and is completely determined by its set of solving functions $\{f\}$ and we write $A=\{f\}$. The null class of functions is associated with an improper or absolutely unsolvable problem; a problem is called algorithmically solvable if at least one of its solving functions is general recursive. A problem $B=\{g\}$ reduces to a problem $A=\{f\}$ if there is a partial recursive operation $R(\phi)$ carrying each function f in A into some function g in B. Two problems are called equivalent if each reduces to the other. The collection of problems equivalent to a given problem A is called the degree of difficulty $|A|$ of A. Write $a \leq b$ if and only if any problem with degree of difficulty b is reduced to a problem with degree of difficulty a. The collection Ω of degrees of difficulty is a complete distributive lattice for meet, $a \wedge b$, and join $a \vee b$.

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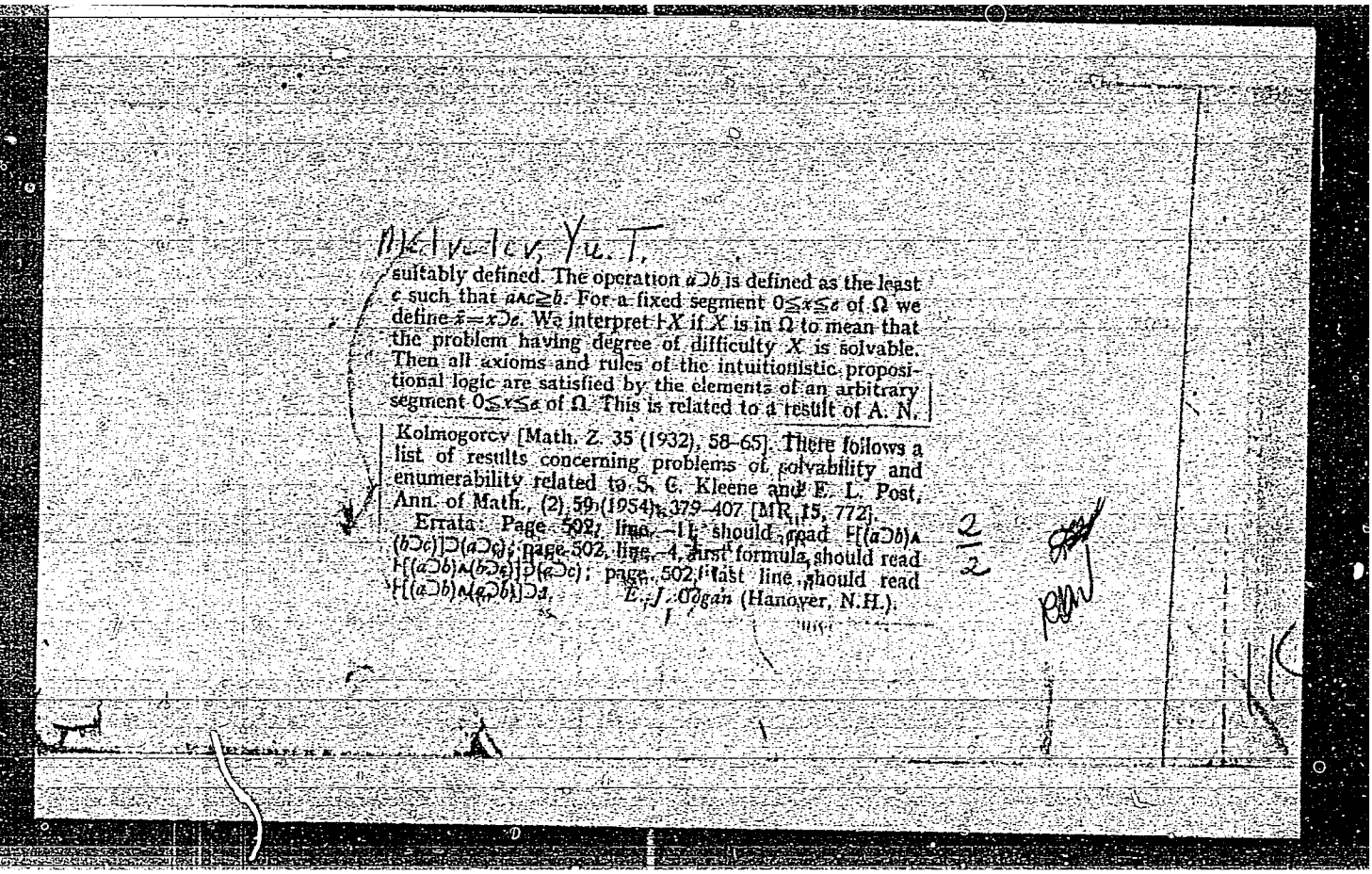

Nelvelev, Yu. T.

suitably defined. The operation $a \supset b$ is defined as the least c such that $a \wedge c \geq b$. For a fixed segment $0 \leq x \leq e$ of Ω we define $\bar{x} = x \supset e$. We interpret $\vdash X$ if X is in Ω to mean that the problem having degree of difficulty X is solvable. Then all axioms and rules of the intuitionistic propositional logic are satisfied by the elements of an arbitrary segment $0 \leq x \leq e$ of Ω. This is related to a result of A. N. Kolmogorov [Math. Z. 35 (1932), 58–65]. There follows a list of results concerning problems of solvability and enumerability related to S. C. Kleene and E. L. Post, Ann. of Math., (2), 59 (1954), 379–407 [MR 15, 772].

Errata: Page 502, line −11, should read $\vdash[(a \supset b) \wedge (b \supset c)] \supset (a \supset c)$; page 502, line −4, first formula should read $\vdash[(a \supset b) \wedge (b \supset c)] \supset (a \supset c)$; page 502, last line, should read $\vdash[(a \supset b) \wedge (c \supset b)] \supset a$.

E. J. Cogan (Hanover, N.H.).

2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, YU. T.

"On a Class of Events Which Can be Represented in a Finite Automation," Avtomaty. Sbornik statey /Automata. Collected Articles/, IL /Publishing House for Foreign Literature/, Moscow, 1956, Pages 385 - 401.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yu. T.

MENZEL, Donald H., red.; KAZARNOVSKIY, M.V. [translator]; TIKHOMIROV, F.A. [translator]; ARNOL'D, N.A. [translator]; PETRUKHIN, V.I. [translator]; MATSOMASHVILI, B.N. [translator]; AKSENOV, S.I. [translator]; BAKANOV, S.P. [translator]; SHAPIRO, I.S., red.; ADIROVICH, E.I., red.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.T., red.; NAKHIMSON, I.G., red.; TELESNIN, N.L., red.; BELEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Fundamental formulas of physics. Translated from the English] Osnovnye formuly fiziki. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1957. 657 p. (MIRA 11:5)

(Mathematical physics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, YU. T.

"On Representation of Occurrances in Automata" (12 October 1956).

Paper presented at the Seminars on Cybernetics at Moscow University during the 1956-57 school year.

Problemy Kibernetiki, No. 1, 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

S/020/63/148/004/006/025
B172/B180

AUTHOR: Medvedev, Yu. T.

TITLE: Interpretation of logical formulas by finite problems and its relation to the representability theory

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 4, 1963, 771 - 774

TEXT: This is a continuation of a former paper (DAN, 142, no. 5, (1962), 1015). Two theorems are first formulated which, together with former results, lead to the following statement: For those formulas of Heyting's calculus H which contain none of the symbols $\neg$, $\vee$, and $\supset$, the general validity is equivalent to the derivability in H. A number of auxiliary theorems are used to prove two more theorems showing that this statement remains valid if the general validity is replaced by the representability in the sense of S. C. Kleene and G. F. Rose.

ASSOCIATION: Matematicheskiy institut im. V. A. Steklova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mathematics imeni V. A. Steklov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

S/020/62/142/005/007/022
B112/B102

16.0200

AUTHOR: Medvedev, Yu. T.

TITLE: Finite problems

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 5, 1962, 1015-1018

TEXT: The author considers a "positive" enumeration π which is described by the following axioms:

1. $x \supset (y \supset x)$.
2. $(x \supset (y \supset z)) \supset ((x \supset y) \supset (x \supset z))$.
3. $x \supset (y \supset (x \& y))$.
4. $(x \& y) \supset x$.
5. $(x \& y) \supset y$.
6. $x \supset (x \vee y)$.
7. $y \supset (x \vee y)$.
8. $(x \supset z) \supset ((y \supset z) \supset ((x \vee y) \supset z))$

A problem is said to be finite if its solution is contained in a finite set of admissible possibilities. A formula $U(\mathcal{A}_1, \ldots, \mathcal{A}_m)$ is said to be solvable without limitation if it is solvable for all the problems $\mathcal{A}_1, \ldots, \mathcal{A}_m$ whose sets of admissible possibilities are known. It is demonstrated that each formula of π which is solvable without limitation

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Finite problems

can be derived in π. There are 8 references: 2 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: J. C. C. Mc Kinsey, A. Tarski, J. Symbolic Logic, 13, 1 (1948); Gene F. Rose, Trans. Am. Math. Soc., 75, No. 1, 1 (1953); S. C. Kleene, J. Symbolic Logic, 10, 109 (1945).

ASSOCIATION: Matematicheskiy institut im. V. A. Steklova Akademii nauk SSSR (Mathematical Institute imeni V. A. Steklov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: October 17, 1961, by A. N. Kolmogorov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 16, 1961

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

M

Country : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Grains.

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 21, 1958, No. 95904

AUTHOR : Medvedev, Yu. V.
INST. : Uzhgorod Univ.
TITLE : The Planting of Winter Cereals and Oats on Growing Alfalfa of Several Years Standing Without Using Nitrogen Fertilizers
ORIG. PUB. : Dokl. i soobshch. Uzhgorodsk. un-t, 1957, No. 1, 16-18.
ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

Epp
.R93379

MEDVEDEV, YU V

YU. V. MEDVEDEV

Opyt Raboty Gruzovykh sudov po raspisaniyu Work schedules of freighter, by P. V. Pustovoy I Pustovoy, Pavel Vanifatiyevich Moskiva "Morskoy Transposrt", 1956.

85 p. illusl, diagrs., tables. (Biblioteka Obmena Opytom na Morskom Transporte)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

KIRDAN, Ivan Lukich, kapitan dal'nego plavaniya, inzhener; MEDVEDEV, Vasiliy Fedorovich; MEDVEDEV, Yuriy Vladimirovich; PETROV, Mikhail Kliment'yevich; SHISHOV, Boris Nikolayevich[deceased]; NELIDOVA, E.S., redaktor; VOLKOVA, Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Seamanship] Morskaia praktika. Pod obshchei red. I.L.Kirdana. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport", Pt.1. 1955. 462 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Seamanship)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

PUSTOVOY, Pavel Vanifat'yevich; MEDVEDEV, Yuriy Vladimirovich; SEMENOVA, M.M., redaktor; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Operation of cargo ships on a time schedule] Opyt raboty gruzovykh sudov po raspisaniiu. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1956. 85 p. (MLRA 10:1)

(Merchant marine)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

POVALYAYEV, Nikolay Ivanovich; MEDVEDEV, Yu.V., red.; IVANOV, K.A., red.izd-va, LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn.red.

[Operational indices for the merchant marine] Ekspluatatsionnye pokazatel i izmeriteli raboty morskogo transportnogo flota. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1958. 81 p. (Ekonomika i ekspluatatsiia morskogo transporta) (MIRA 11:12)
(Shipping)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

MEDVEDEV, Yuriy Vladimirovich; SKOBEYKO, L.V., red.; SARAYEV, B.A., tekhn.red.

[Mechanically operated hatchway covers] Mekhanizirovannye liukovye zakrytiia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1960. 123 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Ships--Equipment and supplies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

BARDA-SKLYARENKO, Vsevolod Tarasovich; MEDVEDEV, Yu.V., red.; KRUGLOVA, Ye.M., red. izd-va; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Freight transportation in sealed holds] Perevozka gruzov v oplombirovannykh triumakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 40 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Freighters) (Cargo handling)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

IVANOV, V.S.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.V.; VASILENKO, V.F.; BREGER, A.Kh.; OSIPOV, V.B.; GOL'DIN, V.A.

Studies in radiation polymerization. Part 2: Radiation polymerization of piperylene. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.8:1255-1262 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova.
(Piperylene) (Polymerization) (Radiation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

ACCESSION NR: AP4037271 S/0190/64/006/005/0782/0786

AUTHORS: Ivanov, V. S.; Sukhikh, T. A.; Medvedev, Yu. V.; Breger, A. Kh.; Osipov, V. B.; Gol'din, V. A.

TITLE: Studies in radiation polymerization. 3. Radiation polymerization of piperylene in channel complexes of urea

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 782-786

TOPIC TAGS: piperylene polymerization, urea clathrate complex, endocytic clathrate component, channel polymerization, tube structure, trans piperylene polymer

ABSTRACT: Urea clathrate complexes with piperylene as endocytic component were prepared by mixing 1 gm urea with 0.001— 0.1 ml methanol, cooling in a glass ampule to -78C, and adding 1-3.7 moles of cooled piperylene per mole of urea. The polymerization of piperylene was achieved by γ -irradiation with Co^{60}. Parallel studies on block-polymerization of piperylene were conducted at -78C with irradiation doses of 30 Mrad. After 2 to 6 weeks at -78 to -45C, the residual piperylene monomer was removed by means of a vacuum pump. The urea was then dissolved in 10% acetone, leaving polymers whose specific viscosity, degree of unsaturation, and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037271

infrared spectra were recorded. It was found that in channel polymerization an optimal yield of the polymer (66%) was obtained at a methanol content of 0.001 ml per 1 gm urea and at a molar ratio of the monomer to urea of 1:(3.5-3.7). The yield was considerably higher than in block polymerization. The infrared spectra of the channel polypiperylene in CCl_4 revealed the presence of only the 1,4-transconfiguration (at 968 cm^{-1}), while the block-polymerized polymer contained the trans- as well as the cis form. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 chart.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet (Leningrad State University); Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 07May63 DATE ACQ. 09Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

IVANOV, V.S.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.V.; KHOU GUY [Hou Kuei]; TARAN, A.A.

Radiolysis of some conjugated dienes. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11: 3853 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

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L 7875-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(1) RM

ACC NR: AP5025035 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0084/0084

AUTHORS: Medvedev, Yu. V.; Ivanov, V. S.; Ivanova, L. I.; Breger, A. Kh.; Osipov, V. B.; Gol'din, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining polychloroprene. Class 39, No. 173947

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 84

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, chloroprene, polychloroprene, polymer, polymerization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polychloroprene by polymerization of chloroprene under the influence of γ-radiation. To regulate the molecular weight and structure of the polymer, the polymerization is carried out in the presence of amine and phenol type stabilizers.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb62

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Card 1/1 UDC: 678.765.2.002.2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

L 27191-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4 RPL RM/JW
S/0190/65/007/002/0193/0198

ACCESSION NR: AP5005585

AUTHOR: Ivanov, V. S.; Mamtszak, M.; Medvedev, Yu. V.; Levando, L. K. 31 24 B

TITLE: Polymerization of N-phenylimide

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 193-198

TOPIC TAGS: N phenylimide, poly N phenylimide, polyimide, polymer, polymerization

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of 1) the radiation-induced or 2) azobisisobutyronitrile-initiated synthesis of poly-N-phenylmaleimide from N-phenylmaleimide. It is noted that polyimides are of interest owing to their high thermal stability and good electrical, physical, and mechanical properties. In case (1), the radiation source was Co^{60}, and the monomer was either in the solid or the liquid state. The effects of the radiation dose, dose rate, temperature, ambient atmosphere, and additives were studied. The results are given in plots and tables. Trichloroacetic acid and a CO_2 atmosphere promoted the reaction, and air inhibited it. In case (2), polymerization was carried out successfully in benzene solution at 60—70C or in bulk at 94—96C. The intrinsic viscosity, softening point (300—325C), decomposition temperature (370—400C), solubility, and IR spectra were measured for the polymers, and x-ray structural analysis was conducted. The polymer microstructure was found

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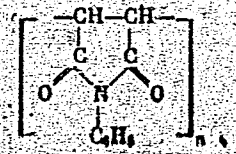
to be the same in cases (1) and (2). Polymerization was shown to proceed via the C=C bond of the imide ring to form the following structure:



Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table, and 1 formula. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 09Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 020 ATD PRESS: 3191

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

IVANOV, V.S.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.V.; IVANOVA, L.I.

Radiation-induced polymerization. Part 6. Radiation polymerization of chloroprene. Vest.LGU 20 no.22:154-164 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001033310008-2

L 17094-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4
ACCESSION NR: AP3004711 RM/WW/AR S/0190/63/005/008/1255/1262

AUTHORS: Ivanov, V. S.; Medvedev, Yu. V.; Vasilenko, V. F.; Breger, A. Kh.; Osipov, V. B.; Gol'din, V. A.

TITLE: Studies in radiation polymerization. 2. The radiation polymerization of piperylene

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 8, 1963, 1255-1262

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, piperylene, radiolysis, Co^{60}, carbon tetrachloride, argon, krypton

ABSTRACT: Samples of piperylene monomer were placed in sealed glass ampules in an atmosphere of nitrogen, argon, or krypton, and subjected to gamma-irradiation by means of a Co^{60} installation. Following absorption of doses from 1 to 160 Mr, the ampules were opened, the gases subjected to chromatographic study. The obtained polymer was analyzed for viscosity and degree of unsaturation, and was studied by infrared spectroscopy. The gaseous products of radiolysis contained hydrogen, methane, ethylene, acetylene, divinyl and 98.5% piperylene. The degree of unsaturation of the polymer amounted to 84 and 87% for samples receiving 80 and 160 Mr respectively. It was found that the yield of the polymer increased with the

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irradiation dose and that the presence of nitrogen, argon, and krypton exerted a sensitizing effect on radiation polymerization. Infrared spectroscopy revealed that the structure of the polypiperylene consisted mainly of 1,4-trans chains, 1,2-trans chains, or of their combination, while the amount of cis-configurations had decreased trifold. It is concluded that in radiolysis the main line of cleavage of the piperylene molecule consists in the severance of the single bond between the fourth and fifth carbon atoms. The authors are deeply grateful to N. I. Leonova for assistance in infrared spectroscopy. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 charts, and 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Leningrad State University, Physical-Chemical Institute)

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IVANOV, V.S.; SUKHIKH, T.A.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.V.; BREGER, A.Kh.; OSIPOV, V.B.; GOL'DIN, V.A.

Studies in radiation polymerization. Part 3: Radiation polymerization of piperylene in the channel complexon of urea. Vysokom. soed. 6 no. 5:782-780 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

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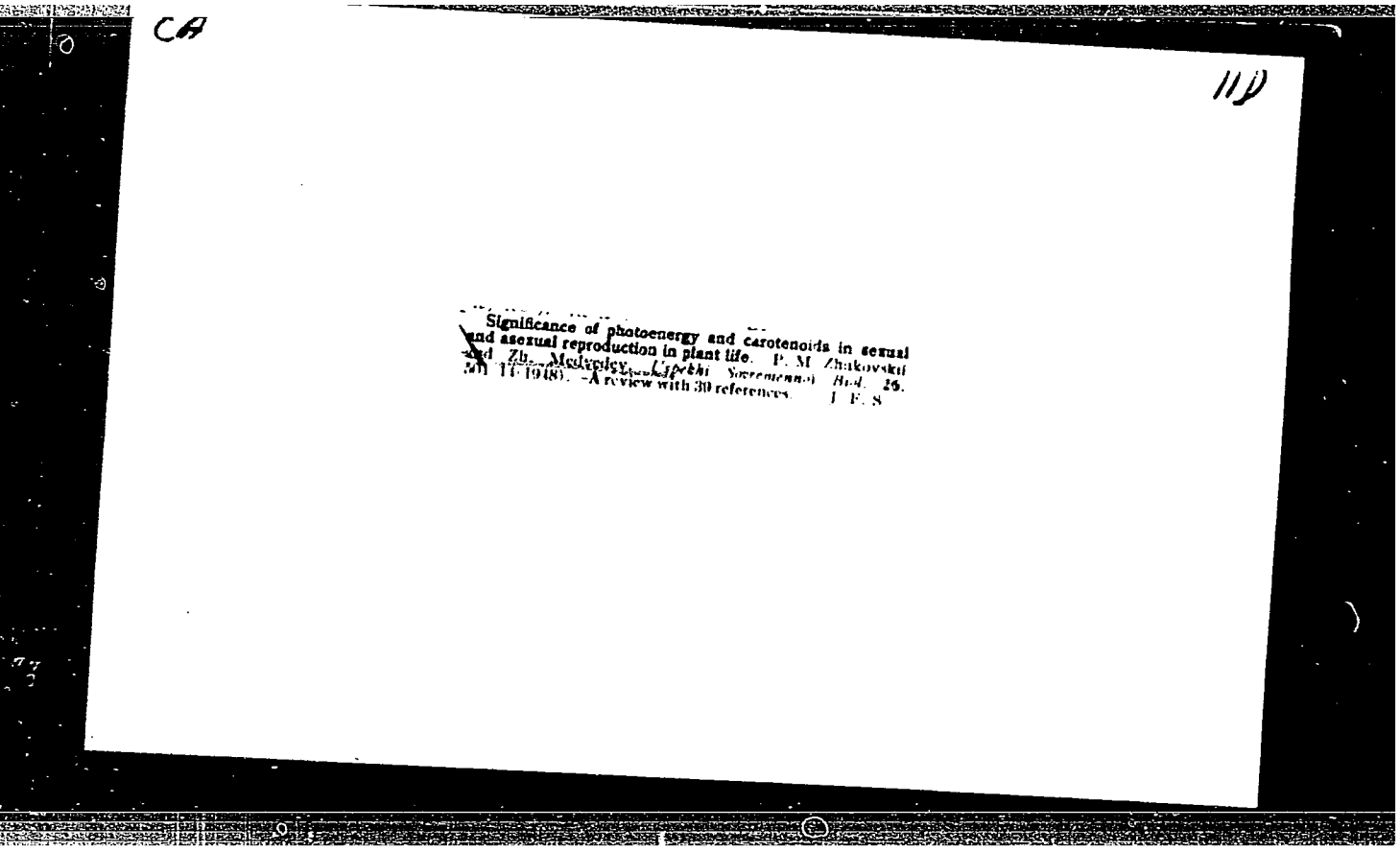

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11D

Significance of photoenergy and carotenoids in sexual and asexual reproduction in plant life. P. M. Zhukovskii Zh. Mekrobiol., Epidemiol. Immunobiol. (Moscow) No. 6, 25-30 (1948). —A review with 30 references. I. F. S.

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MEDVEDEV, ZH. A.

USSR/Medicine - Carotene Oct 49

"The Formation of Carotene and Carotenoids in Bacteria and Fungi," Zh. A. Medvedev

"Priroda" No 10, pp 58, 59

Studies conducted to det subject problem. In Alomyces which were raised on an artificial nutrient medium, carotenoids were observed only in the fertile strains. Mycobacterium phlei cultured on an artificial medium accumulated gamma- and beta-carotene, cryptoxantene asaphrin and zeaxantene. It is interesting to note that in cultivating

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mycobacteria, under conditions where petroleum or kerosene were the only source of carbon, there was a very intensive accumulation of carotenoids.

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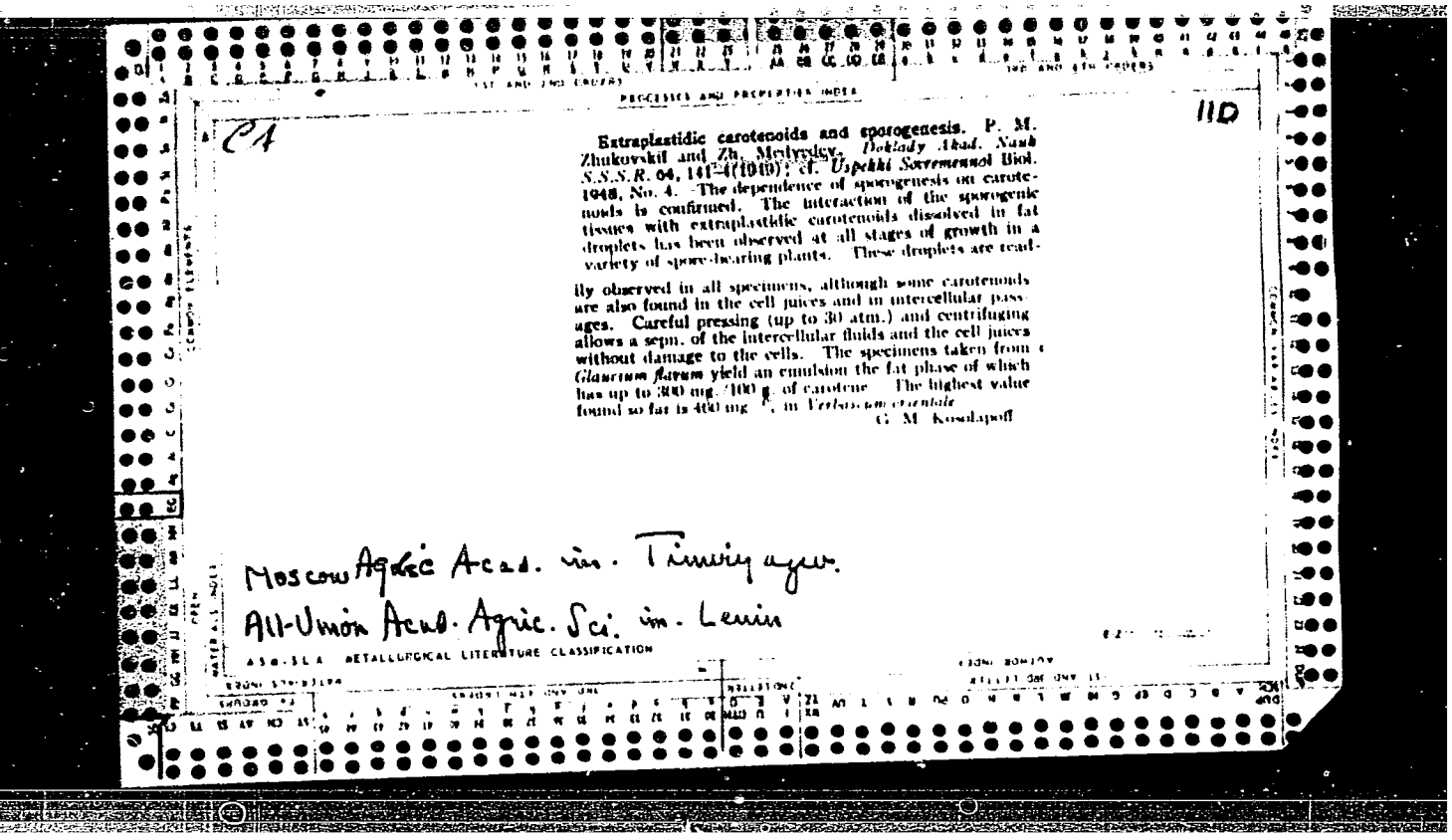

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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110

Extraplastidic carotenoids and sporogenesis. P. M. Zhukovskii and Zh. Meitrydey. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 64, 141–4 (1949); cf. *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biol.* 1948, No. 4. The dependence of sporogenesis on carotenoids is confirmed. The interaction of the sporogenic tissues with extraplastidic carotenoids dissolved in fat droplets has been observed at all stages of growth in a variety of spore-bearing plants. These droplets are readily observed in all specimens, although some carotenoids are also found in the cell juices and in intercellular passages. Careful pressing (up to 30 atm.) and centrifuging allows a sepn. of the intercellular fluids and the cell juices without damage to the cells. The specimens taken from *Glaucium flavum* yield an emulsion the fat phase of which has up to 300 mg./100 g. of carotene. The highest value found so far is 400 mg. %, in *Verbascum orientale*.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Moscow Agric Acad. im. Timiryazev.
All-Union Acad. Agric. Sci. im. Lenin

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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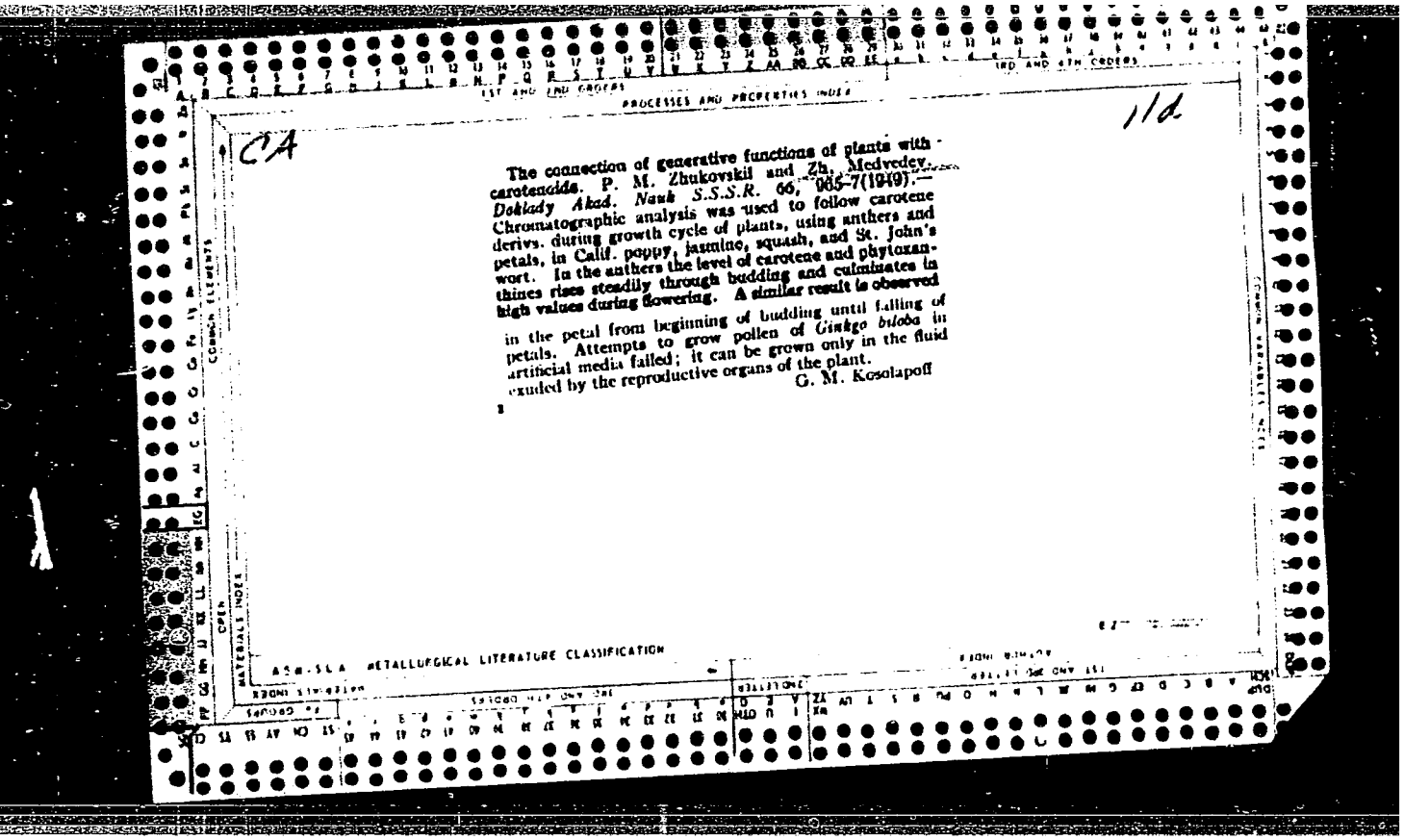

CA

11d

The connection of generative functions of plants with carotenoids. P. M. Zhukovskii and Zh. Medvedev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 66, 965-7(1949).—Chromatographic analysis was used to follow carotene derivs. during growth cycle of plants, using anthers and petals, in Calif. poppy, jasmine, squash, and St. John's wort. In the anthers the level of carotene and phytoxanthines rises steadily through budding and culminates in high values during flowering. A similar result is observed in the petal from beginning of budding until falling of petals. Attempts to grow pollen of *Ginkgo biloba* in artificial media failed; it can be grown only in the fluid exuded by the reproductive organs of the plant.

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11 D

Physico-chemical dimorphism of dicliuous plants and the problem of sex. Zhe. A. Medvedev. *Doklady Akad Nauk S S S R* 68, 777-80(1949). Detn of pH and rH of microspores of a variety of plants showed that in dichnous plants the dimorphism is readily shown by approx. 50-50 division into acidity groups (about 5.5-6.0 and 6.5-7.5 pH groups) within the same specimen. In hermaphroditic plants the early dimorphism is succeeded by a leveling achieved in mature specimens. The reducing activity is generally higher in female plants, hence the "male" pollen is characterized by high rH and higher pH values. In hermaphroditic and monoclinous plants the time of sex detn is shifted to later period of ontogenesis in comparison with diclinous plants. G. M. Kosolapoff

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Comparative physicochemical study of microsporo genesis of hermaphroditic and diclinous plants. Zh. A. Medvedev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **68**, 957-60 (1949); cf. *ibid.* **68**, 777(1949).—In *Cannabis sativa*, *Humulus lupulus*, and *Asparagus officinalis*, the anthers in the early stages of microspore development give a predominantly alk. reaction (pH 7.2–7.6), while the pollen which had matured the majority of the grains have pH values of 5.5–6.5 in the 1st 2 plants and 6.5–7.2 in the 3rd instance. A considerable spread of the pH values of pollen exists at all stages of growth, but the movement toward lower pH values is apparent. Hermaphrodite plants (*Lamium album*, *Clematis integrifolia*, and *Lupinus polyphyllus*) have a similar pH shift of pollen, but the initial values show a wider spread than shown by the diclinous plant pollen. The cause of dimorphism of pollen in both types of plants is possibly related to such pH variations, since the tetrads of *Typha latifolia* show different pH variations with growth among the microspores present during the development (usually, 2 begin to show higher pH much earlier than others; the condition is equilibrated at maturity). In the diclinous plants the correlation of physicochem. properties of microspores depends on other factors as well, such as the environment of the particular flower; thus, *Melandrium rubrum* grown in shade and high humidity gives 80–90% predominance of the "female" characteristics: more acid reaction and larger size of the spores.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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Problem of auto-restoration and ageing of intracellular proteins. Usp. sovrem. biol. 33 no.2:202-207 Mar-Apr 1952. (CIML 22:2)

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Biochemical rules of growth, aging, and restoration of cellular forms of live substance. Usp. sovrem. biol. 35 no.3:338-356 May-June 1953. (CLML 25:1)

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Vol. 40
Apr. 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Biochemical principles of growth, aging, and restoration of cell form in living matter. Zh. A. Medveder. *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biol.* 36, 338-60(1953).—A review with 78 references.
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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/10 Physiology,etc. Oct56

4518. MEDVEDEV Zh.A. Moscow. *The problem of reproduction of the specificity of proteins in biosynthesis. Accomplishments of contemporary biochemistry (Russian text) USP. SOVR. BIOL. 1955, 40/2 (159-178) Tables 1

A review. The nature of the reactions producing peptide bonds has not yet been elucidated. It is possible that the same enzyme can hydrolyse and resynthesize the same protein. Bresler and co-workers were able to resynthesize the same protein from its hydrolysates in the presence of a hydrolysing enzyme, e.g. pepsin, under high pressure. There are indications that various compounds containing P (nucleic acids) can act as promoters in the formation of peptide bonds. Resynthesis of proteins can be effected from single amino-acids, peptides and even polypeptides. The mechanism of reproduction of the specific proteins is not known.

Tolstoouhov - New York, N.Y.

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